

Newport Daily News.

VOL. VI.]

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE. — WESTER.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

INC. 320.

The Daily News,
Published every Morning—Sundays
excepted—at 127 Thames Street,
a few doors North of the
Post Office.

MY GRANSON & NORMAN.

Single copy ONE CENT, or SIX CENTS per
week, payable to the carrier.
The Daily News will be delivered to town sub-
scribers, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, quar-
terly in advance, after the first quarter.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines, or less, first insertion, - - 25 cts.
Each subsequent insertion, - 10 cts.
Over five lines, first insertion, - 3 cents a line.
Each subsequent insertion, - 2 cents a line.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise
by the year.
Transient advertisements must be paid for
in advance.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper
Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper
in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadel-
phia, and is duly empowered to take Advertis-
ments and Subscriptions at the same rates as re-
quired by us. His receipts will be regarded as
payments. His Office are
Boston—8 Congress street.
New York—Tribune Building.
Philadelphia—N. W. corner Third and
Chestnut streets.

Newport Post Office Mail Arrangements.

Providence. Mail closes daily (Sundays excepted)
at 8 1/2 A. M., arrives at 3 P. M.
Boston, Fall River, Taunton, New Bedford,
&c., closes daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 1/2 A. M.
arrives at 2 1/2 P. M.
New York and Southern Mailboxes daily (Sun-
day excepted) at 7 P. M., and arrives daily (Mon-
day excepted) at 3 A. M.
Worcester, and S. Kingstown closes Tuesdays
and Fridays at 6 A. M., and arrives Mondays
and Thursdays at 7 P. M.

**NEW SHIPMENT closes Fridays at 8 A. M.; ar-
rives Thursdays at 6 P. M.**

TIMOTHY COGGESHALL, P. M.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
On Pearl, Fulton and Water sts., New York.
BY H. JOHNSON.

THIS is one of the largest and best kept Ho-
tels in the city of New York. Board \$1.50 per
day. Its location is particularly convenient for
business men, and Mr. Johnson, the popular and
entirely reliable landlord, makes the comfort of his
guests a constant study.

DONLAP'S HOTEL.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
No. 155 Fulton Street, between Broadway and
Nassau Street.

NEW YORK.
\$2 and 2 50 per week. 37 1/2 cts. per
Night.

PHILIP RIDER,
DEALER IN
**MARSH'S PATENT OIL, PINE OIL, POR-
TABLE BURNING FLUID.**

And manufacturer of
DOUBLE REFINED CANDLE, second to none
in quality, and always at the lowest prices, and
warranted not to explode or congeal.
Also, hanging and hand lamps of every descrip-
tion. Oil, kerosene, and all other goods at
cheap prices for cash or on credit.
NO. 171 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT COUNTY DYE-HOUSE.
Nos. 23 and 25 TANKER STREET, NEWPORT.
JOHN H. CLEGG will dye and finish in the
best manner, Stuffs, Linens, Girds, Nap-
erons, Alpines, Pongees, Alpacaes, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, &c.

Also—Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments of
every description.
Particular attention will be devoted to articles
for mourning. Gentlemen's garments cleaned
without ripping. Merino Shawls, Carpets,
Blankets, Pianos and Table Covers, &c., cleaned
with a superior fluid, and without injury to the
color or texture.

No goods subject to the claim of the owner af-
ter one year from the date of entry.
All goods ready for delivery, 10 days after they
are received at the Dye-House. Oct 2

DYEING, HEALING, EMBROIDERING, for
sale wholesale and retail, by
G. G. C. HAZARD.

CANVAS CARPETS.
OPENED yesterday, a very large lot of Painted
Oil Cloths, of all the various widths, and
some very beautiful new designs. These goods
are all of a superior quality, and warranted a very
excellent and cheap substitute for painted floor-
cloths.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

A new extra article of Blackman's single and
double spring Sheep Sheers, rec'd this day
A. H. STEVENS, 156 Thames-st.

R. J. STEVENS & CO.,
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Mechanics and Ship Brokers,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Upper California.

H. E. BARNEY,
PIANO FORTE TUNER,
NEWPORT, R. I.
(Residence, Fishers Street West.)
REFERENCE:—Prof. G. Taylor, Organist Trinity
Church.

**NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.**

BENJAMIN MARSH, 110 Thames street, has
just opened a very large assortment of Spring
and Summer goods, consisting of Ladies New
York Gaiter Boots, Ladies' French Shoes, man-
ufactured by Esco in Paris; also a general as-
ortment of Morocco, Kid Ties and Slippers of every
quality and price.

Gentlemen's boots of all descriptions, some as
low as \$2, a good article for summer. Men's
youth's and children's of all the desirable styles
for Election. Also a quantity of children's shoes
a little worn, at 25 cents per pair, which
none need feel obliged to either in price or
quality.

Grateful to the public for the liberal patronage
which this well known establishment has so long
received, they may be assured that every effort will
be wanting to accommodate all who wish to pur-
chase; here they can see as good assortment as
can be found in the town or State for each or ap-
proved credit. April 5.

WILLIAM H. PEER will receive orders for
Book binding, of all kinds, at reasonable
prices, and guarantee promptness and satisfactory
work. Call at the Franklin Bookstore, 203 Thames
Street. Sept 10.

STOVES, RANGES AND FURNACES.
MAY always be found at the Subscriber's
all of most approved patterns, and set with
care, and warranted to work well. Also, tin and
sheet iron work on hand, with other articles men-
tioned kept at such a store. Fine copper, and sheet
iron made to order. Orders solicited.
WM. BROWNELL,
Opposite the Union Bank.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. HUTCHINGS'
VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE
AGE.

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions,
purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the
digestive organs, and, by the system against all fu-
ture disease, can be taken with safety, at no time
debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most
delicate stomach and remarkable for their cheer-
ing, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative
properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for the

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORM.

Also, liver complaints, jaundice, heartburn, con-
stipation, flatulency, disorders of the skin, nervous
headache, giddiness, palpitations of the heart, sink-
ing and fullness of weight at the stomach, and all
other diseases caused by an impure state of the
blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and
weaken the system.

Females who suffer from a morbid and unacqui-
t condition, will find this medicine of
INEXHAUSTIBLE VALUE.

In all cases of General Debility this Medicine
ACTS LIKE A CHARM.

The following certificate is from an old gentle-
man who really acknowledges the Bitters the
only thing that keeps him alive.

Dear Sir—I hereby offer you a willing tes-
timony to your valuable Bitters. I have long
known where to find words to thank you for the good
you have done me. I would not be without it on any
account, and I most heartily believe that it is the only
thing that keeps me alive.

I have recommended it to many of my friends,
and all speak of it in the highest terms, which it
richly deserves.

You are at liberty to refer any one to me as re-
gards your valuable compound.

WALTER SIMONSON,
63 Fourth street, Williamsburg.

Read the following from an eminent physician:
The undersigned being acquainted with some of
the ingredients of Hutchings' Vegetable Dyspepsia
Bitters, and having used it for some time in his
practice with every desired effect, he recommends
this medicine from the certainty of its effect, and
gives it a preference over all preparations in medi-
cine for that distressing complaint, Dyspepsia.

T. H. HENDERSON, M. D.,
No. 1 Beach street, N. Y.

From Luther A. Wyman, Esq., late President
of New York Medical Society, now of Brooklyn:
The undersigned was afflicted with Dyspepsia
of the worst form for one year and a half, during
a greater portion of which time he made use of no
remedies, but suffered the disease to take care of
itself, until he was recommended to try Hutch-
ings' Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters; he very soon derived
benefit from the use of a few bottles of this medi-
cine and now considers himself entirely well.

The undersigned has every confidence in the
efficacy of Hutchings' Bitters for the cure of this
troublesome and dangerous complaint, and he has
no hesitation in recommending it as a most valuable
medicine.

L. B. WYMAN,
N. York, Sept. 3, 1849. 25 Bowling Slip.

The following certificate is from Mr. Brady, the
celebrated Log Cabin distiller:
Having been afflicted very severely with Dys-
pepsia, and having every reason to believe it has perfectly
cured me. I have felt no symptoms of a return of the
disease and believe from the effect it had on
me that it will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

M. B. BRADY,
No. 203 Broadway, N. Y.

The Proprietor of this medicine has received
many other certificates of cures, equally remark-
able, of the various diseases for which this prepara-
tion is applicable; but the above are deemed nec-
essary to satisfy any unprejudiced mind of its
value and superiority above all other preparations.
Principal office, 122 Fulton st., N. Y., 7p stairs.

**HUTCHINGS' VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BIT-
TERS—THE PROOF! THE PROOF!**

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory; and
the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around this
incomparable preparation, establishing its value
as a tonic and restorative, are such as would per-
suade incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy.
In all cases of disease of the stomach, whether
acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its
soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dys-
pepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, constipation,
in the epigastric region, fluttering of the heart, dizziness
of sight, swimming in the head, hypochond-
ria, flatulency, nausea, nervous tremor, relaxation
and debility, &c., are relieved by the Bit-
ters in a very short space of time; and a perse-
verance in its use never fails to work a thor-
ough cure.

R. R. HAZARD & Co.
Agents for Newport.

WOODEN WARE AT WHOLESALE.
THIS is to certify that I have this day ap-
pointed **WILLIAM H. BESS,** at the Store
No. 117 Thames Street, my agent for the sale of
Wooden Ware. Persons in want of anything in
my line, by leaving their orders with him, will be
promptly attended to.
July 2m.

J. A. WALLACE.

EXTRA New Hub of Buckskin, just received
for sale wholesale and retail in bulk, and
small bags.
M. FREEMAN & CO.
No. 15

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.
E. LITTELL & Co., cor. of Tremont and Brom-
field streets, Boston.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Litell's
Library of Foreign Literature, (which was favor-
ably received by the public for twenty years) but
as it is twice as large, and appears so often, the
editor not only gives spirit and freshness to his
work, but while it is more extensive and more
valuable, it is also more attractive and more
interesting. It contains a full and complete
description of rural and domestic scenery, and
the contributions to Literature, History, and
Common Life, by the signatures of the most
distinguished writers of the day. It is a work
of great value, and one which every family
should possess. It is published by Litell's
Library, and is sold by all the booksellers in
the country. It is a work of great value, and
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all the booksellers in the country.

THE NEW ENGLAND TEA COMPANY.
The undersigned, who have been for many years
the sole and exclusive agents for the sale of
Tea in the State of New York, and who have
received from the New England Tea Company
the honor of being their agents, have the pleasure
to announce that they have just received from
them a large and valuable assortment of
Tea, consisting of all the various kinds of
Tea, and of the highest quality. They are
sold at the lowest prices, and are warranted
to be of the highest quality. They are sold
at the lowest prices, and are warranted to be
of the highest quality. They are sold at the
lowest prices, and are warranted to be of the
highest quality.

NEW ENGLAND TEA COMPANY.
130 Washington Street, New York.

be hastening, through a rapid process of change,
to some new state of things, which the merely
physical prophet cannot compute or forecast.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Civil
ization, (which is extending over the whole
world,) and Voyages and Travels, which are
not only increasing, but, in general, the ed-
ucation of the people, and the progress of the
arts, without neglecting our own.

While the Living Age is desirable to all who
to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress
of the movement of the world, it is equally de-
sirable to all who are desirous of knowing the
state of the world, and the progress of the
arts, and the progress of the world.

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1851.

The Newport Brass Band are to give a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music, at Brown's Hotel, in Portsmouth, on Thursday evening February 13th. Our Portsmouth friends will enjoy a rare treat, on the occasion. The band perform admirably, and we know that all who attend will be highly delighted. Price of admission only twenty-five cents. Doors open at half past six o'clock. Concert to commence at 7. Should the weather be unpleasant Thursday evening, the concert will be postponed until the next fair evening. We hope the hall will be crowded. It will be a pleasant time for such of our own citizens as may desire to attend the concert.

The Rev. John Lord has been writing a monody on the "Loss of the Atlantic." If the good ship should appear, his hope and prayer she yet may, Mr. Lord may exclaim like the man who thought he had been listening to a sermon from the great Whitefield, when only an ordinary preacher had been holding forth—"all these groans for nothing!"—N. Y. Mirror.

If there is no more truth in Mr. Lord's monody than there is in his signature lectures on Heroes and Saints, well, indeed, may the public exclaim,—"all these groans for nothing!"

The Locomotives will hold their Conventions at the State House in Providence, on Thursday evening, 20th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers and Representatives in the next Congress.

Hon. Richard Brodhead, the newly elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, is a farmer by trade, and served his apprenticeship at Kitting, in the western part of that State.

Francis Bowen has been rejected as Professor in Harvard College, by 30 to 33 votes.

List of Officers of the U. S. Steamship "Southampton," sailed on 2d February, for the Brazil and Pacific Stations: Lieutenant Commanding, Peter Green; Acting Master, J. W. A. Nichols; Midshipman, G. V. Dennison; Earl English, John Wolcott. Passenger to Brazil—Surgeon Charles Chase, ordered as Fleet Surgeon of the Squadron on the Coast of Brazil.

The Governor of Texas, SPEAKERS, AND THE BIBLE.—The late Texas papers state that Governor Bell has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving day, and fixed on the 1st Thursday in March for that purpose. In that proclamation he congratulates the people of this State on their improved prospects and adds: "In a beautiful and expressive language of the Bible: 'The winter of our discontent' is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the springing of the flowers is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard on our land!"

The Texas Journal remarks upon this: "Governor Bell is a funny man and when he talks in another place about the 'fountain of religious light' being open, we would like to be pointed to the chapter and verse where he found the language quoted. 'Now is the winter of our discontent' &c., occurs we believe in Shakespeare's works. Oh, Governor Bell—to take the words out of the mouth of that hunch-backed villain, King Richard, and attribute them to the Bible! Why, Bible readers will blush with shame at the sacrilege, and the Bowery boys of New York will hold indignation meetings reproaching such ignorance of the writings of the 'immortal bard.'"

ACTIVE FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.—On the 10th inst., a fire broke out in the ship chandlery of G. D. Norris, at the corner of Erie and East Water streets, which destroyed the block bounded by those two streets and Main and Chicago streets. Three timber yards and twenty-two buildings were burned, and three million eight hundred feet of lumber. Total loss, \$51,000. Insured \$2,500.

Richard K. Cook, Esq. of Lynchburg, Virginia, the chief clerk of Mr. Johnson when he was Secretary of State, has arrived at New York with the intention of resigning the publication of the work of Mr. Calhoun on the Constitution of the United States. South Carolina has appropriated \$10,000 dollars towards publishing the work, and in conjunction with Mr. Calhoun's family, has appointed Mr. Cook to carry out the intentions of the Legislature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JANUARY SESSION.—AT PROVIDENCE.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 5.

House.—Act authorizing the city of Providence to appoint special constables, was finally passed.

Benjamin M. Barber, guardian, had leave to sell real estate of his son. Frank McMahon had leave to sell real estate, purchased in the name of his son.

Petition of Alexis Caldwell for leave to sell real estate of his children, and invest the proceeds in other real estate, was laid on the table, on the ground that the Court of Probate had jurisdiction of the case.

Mr. Gavit asked if the Committee on the French Pilgrage was ready to report.

Mr. E. H. Hazard replied that they were not. They had appointed a meeting for the day on which the Grand Committee met, but that day being rainy in season over the State, their meeting was not held.

Mr. Bosworth.—The unfortunate catastrophe of that day prevented.

Mr. Hazard.—Unfortunate for the gentleman from Warren. Myself and friends are always satisfied.

A large bundle of accounts against the State, were allowed and ordered to be paid.

The House passed to the consideration of the order of the day, to wit: the act to revise and amend the laws regulating Public Schools.

After a long search for the paternity of the bill—it having been through the House once, the Senate twice, once dead, and since reported by the Committee on Education—the bill was taken up by sections.

A debate sprung up, on the consideration of the first section, as to whether the School Commissioner should be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, as recommended by the Education Committee, or by the Grand Committee, as moved by Mr. Ames, of Providence.

Mr. Ames said the appointment belonged to the Grand Committee, according to usage, and for good reasons. The patronage of the Governor was increasing, and should be restricted where it properly might be. A single individual, as a Governor, could be more easily approached and influenced than a large number, as the two Houses of the Assembly. He was aware that the number of persons could sometimes be approached; but he thought the power ought to be in the Grand Committee, keep this appointment out of politics.

The Grand Committee would appoint a Commissioner as it appointed other officers. The party having a majority would have the Commissioner, and if he turned out to be unfit for the office, the responsibility could be traced to nobody but a political party. If the Governor made the appointment, he would be responsible for it, and would feel his responsibility. He would appoint a good man, by the advice of men of all parties, and in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Mr. Updike referred to some of the appointments by the Grand Committee, and exhibited instances of the ignorance of successful partisan candidates, which excited roars of laughter.

Mr. E. H. Hazard could not think the object of the motion, was to bring the appointment of Commissioner into connection with politics. The result would be the reverse. He did not believe the Grand Committee would appoint a partisan. He did not believe it would appoint a member of either House of the Assembly—one who should go into the office, reeking with the sweat of a political contest in his own town. They would not consult political prejudices, but would insist that the Commissioner should leave partisan scruples to others, and himself stand unpolluted by its conflicts. Each member would feel the same responsibility that the Governor would feel, and the numbers would be a guaranty against favoritism—against improper influences and unjust prejudices.

Mr. Porter supported the motion of Mr. Ames. He could testify that the present Commissioner connected his business without partisan feeling or prejudice; but he felt that the people would be better satisfied, generally, to have their commissioner wholly disconnected from political offices. He was satisfied, also, that the Grand Committee could as well judge of the qualifications of a commissioner, and would be much more likely to discharge the trust without influence from improper sources, than the Governor.

Mr. Saunders spoke briefly in favor of the motion. He thought the Governor might be much more easily approached and improperly influenced than the Grand Committee. He thought the amendment would have the effect to keep the appointment out of the political parties and worldly politics.

Mr. Ames made some further remarks in support of his motion, and in reply to

Mr. Updike.

Mr. Harris, of Warwick, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Ames, so as to provide that the Grand Committee shall in May next appoint a Commissioner, who shall hold his office till removed by the same power.

Mr. F. Brown said he was not in favor of either of the methods of appointment proposed. The office of School Commissioner was an important office—much more important than that of Governor—and certainly it should not be placed at the disposal of the Governor. It should not, either, be placed in the hands of the Grand Committee. So important an office should be disposed of by the people themselves. They should vote for and elect such a Commissioner as they needed and wanted. He did not attach any importance to what gentlemen on the other side said against conferring this power on the Governor.

They were fast enough, a year or two ago, for conferring almost any power on that officer, and insisted that he could not and would not abuse them. He supposed they were fearful that a Democratic Governor would be elected.

Mr. Cranston thought the bill very properly placed the power of appointment in the hands of the Governor. He did not believe either party would nominate a Governor who would be improperly influenced by friends or foes. And he did not think the person appointed should be required to disfranchise himself, or that there was any great impropriety in his holding a seat in this or the other house of the Assembly.

Mr. E. H. Hazard made some further remarks, in which he insisted that the commissioner could not take part in the political conflicts, in party caucuses and in Grand Committee, and give satisfaction to all parties as School Commissioner. He did not refer to the present commissioner with any disposition to censure him. He had conducted himself in his office to the satisfaction of all. But duties devolved upon him as a Senator and the representative of a party, which he could not properly discharge without creating feeling against him. He was in favor, for this reason, of separating the two offices, and he thought the Grand Committee would be in favor of it also.

Mr. Mallery supported Mr. Ames's amendment in some very appropriate remarks. He said the members of the Grand Committee would be less likely to abuse their trust, because they could be more easily brought to account by those whom they represented—by the voting for a good or a bad commissioner. A town or a school district would not be likely to rebuke a Governor, though he had done wrong; but it would rebuke a representative if his course conflicted with its ideas of right.

Mr. Updike followed with some remarks, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

Horse.—Act regulating the erection and location of slaughter houses, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Petition for amendment of the poor debtor's law, was taken from the Judiciary Committee, and referred to the Special Committee to whom had been referred other papers on the same subject.

Report of the Commissioner of Public Schools, was received from the Senate, read, and the vote of the Senate to print it in the schedules, was concurred in.

The House took up the act to revise and amend the laws regulating Public Schools.

The amendment of Mr. C. Harris, providing that the Commissioner shall hold his office till removed, was negative.

The question came up on the amendment of Mr. Ames, to confer the appointment of the Commissioners on the Grand Committee.

The yeas and noes were called, and the amendments was rejected, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Andrews, H. Anthony, J. Anthony, Arnold, Barnes, Blodgett, Blanchard, Brown, Cee, Collins, Dana, Gavitt, Greene, C. Harris, E. H. Hazard, Mallery, Mathewson, Rathbone, Sisson, Smith, Wetherell, Wright—21.

Noes.—Messrs. Batesman, Bosworth, F. Brown, Chase, Clarke, Cottrell, Cranston, Ellis, Finch, Fiske, Gorham, Hall, H. Harris, Hawkes, Higgins, Holden, Hopkins, Kinyon, Lapham, Peckham, Sayles, Sheldon, P. Spencer, Teartellot, Updike, Wardwell, Witherell, Wright—24.

Mr. Ames adopted the suggestion of Mr. Sisson, and included the duty of examining books in his motion to amend.

Mr. F. Brown said this matter was coming out just where he had thought it would. We had undertaken to punish the present Commissioner for his vote in Grand Committee, and had, to some extent, succeeded. There were many others to be punished, and the work would consume the session.

On the matter at issue, he (Mr. B.) felt very little interest. If he could have his way, he would have no school commissioner, but save his salary to the

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ames, H. Anthony, J. Anthony, Arnold, Blodgett, F.

Brown, Brownell, Chase, Cee, Collins, Cranston, Fiske, Gavitt, Gorham, Greene, Hall, C. Harris, E. H. Hazard, Higgins, Howard, Mallery, Mathewson, Peckham, Sayles, P. Spencer—26.

Noes.—Messrs. Andrews, Barnes, Blanchard, Batesman, Bosworth, Clarke, Cottrell, Ellis, Finch, R. Harris, Hawkes, Holden, Hopkins, Kinyon, Lapham, Rathbone, Sheldon, Sisson, Smith, Teartellot, Updike, Wardwell, Witherell, Wright—24.

The third section of the bill was discussed at some length and with some warmth.

Mr. Ames said an important duty of the Commissioner, as laid down in the present law, was wholly omitted in the proposed law. The item to which he referred, and which he moved to add, was a provision, that the Commissioner should visit the several School Districts inspect the schools, and by public lectures and otherwise, do every thing in his power to improve the schools and interest the community on the subject of education. He deemed this amongst the most important of commissioner's duties, and he did not hesitate to say that he did not want the services of any Commissioner who was not capable of performing this needful service.

Mr. George H. Browne said a little practical experience would have taught the gentleman that what he asked for was wholly out of the question, and always had been. Mr. Barnard had never been able to visit the schools, to any great extent, and it was impossible for any commissioner to do so. He had other duties, and could not in the nature of things visit six hundred schools in a single year.

Mr. Updike was not opposed to the amendment, if the gentlemen from Providence wanted it; but he argued that the work referred to was now very well performed by the county organizations, and that the commissioner's time could be much better employed than in attending to these matters.

Mr. Mallery said the commissioner's salary had been cut down, and the proposed law cut down his labor also. He did not himself like the policy of cutting down in either case. He thought it a penny wise and a pound foolish policy. Other States had begun to point to our school system as the best in the country; but he could not hope it would remain so, if we first reduce the commissioner's salary, and then limit his duties and sphere of usefulness.

Mr. Ames replied to the remarks of Mr. G. H. Browne. He said Mr. Barnard was a very good man, and he would inspect them. He did deliver personal lectures, and keep alive an interest in education. He did not visit every school once twice or three times a year; but not doing more than he did do, he excused himself on the ground that his time was too much occupied with getting the new school system into operation. He thought the object now seemed to be, to trim the duties of the office down to suit a particular class of men; or to be less personal, to suit a particular class of men; to make it suited to the capability of almost any one who can come to Providence once a week, receive his letters from under officers, condense their contents, settle a few questions submitted to him, and once a year report to the Assembly. If this was all, we wanted of a Commissioner, he insisted that we did not want any Commissioner at all. The Secretary of State could do all this, and we might save eight hundred dollars. Mr. Ames enumerated the duties of the Commissioner as laid down in the 3d section of the proposed bill, and said he could perform all of them as well as any one, and he would be glad to perform them for half the Commissioner's salary. But he did not ask the office, because he was not qualified for other duties, which Mr. Barnard precluded in the old act, but which gentlemen wanted to annihilate.

Mr. Sisson would not oppose the motion to retain the duty of visiting schools in the present law. He would intimate to the gentleman from Providence, however, that the amendment did not go far enough. There were other duties enumerated in the old bill, which it was equally important to retain. He hoped the gentleman would include in his motion the duty of recommending suitable school books. This duty would involve some labor, but it was a matter of general interest, and there was necessity, perhaps, for more uniformity than now existed.

Mr. Ames adopted the suggestion of Mr. Sisson, and included the duty of examining books in his motion to amend.

Mr. F. Brown said this matter was coming out just where he had thought it would. We had undertaken to punish the present Commissioner for his vote in Grand Committee, and had, to some extent, succeeded. There were many others to be punished, and the work would consume the session.

On the matter at issue, he (Mr. B.) felt very little interest. If he could have his way, he would have no school commissioner, but save his salary to the

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Ames, H. Anthony, J. Anthony, Arnold, Blodgett, F.

State. The State derived no benefit from that office at present, unless he was much deceived. He was certain that the town of Cumberland derived none, though he did not doubt that the Commissioner did every thing in his power and performed his duties impartially.

Mr. Ames denied that his object was to punish the Commissioner for his vote in Grand Committee. If he was not deceived, the Commissioner voted just as he (Mr. Ames) voted throughout.

After voting to adopt Mr. Ames's amendment, and then voting to reconsider the vote adopting it.

The House adjourned.

The New French Ministry.—The new French Ministry is concluded as follows:

Foreign Affairs.—M. Drouyn de Lhuys, late Ambassador to London.

War.—Genl. St. Jean D'Angely, a son of one of the Ministers of Napoleon under the Empire.

Marine.—M. Duros. An unprofessional person, but reputed a good man of business; age about 50.

Public Works.—M. Magna, late Under Secretary of State in the Finance Department.

Commerce.—M. Bonjean, a lawyer new to public life; age about 45.

Intérieur.—M. Baroche.

Finance.—M. Fould.

Justice.—M. Rouker.

The last three occupied similar positions in the previous Ministry.

Simultaneously with the appointment of these parties an order was promulgated dismissing General Changarnier from his double command of the National Guard and the army of Paris, and nominating Generals Perrot and Barraguy D'Hilliers in his place; the National Assembly forthwith met an anger and came to an adverse vote of 330 to 273, appointing a committee to consider the situation.

This committee has subsequently agreed, by a majority of 8 to 7, to recommend the Assembly to adopt a resolution recognizing the right of the Government to dispose of the command of the military at their pleasure but "blaming" the manner in which that right has been exercised in the dismissal of General Changarnier. The extent to which this will be adopted remains yet to be seen, but it is expected to pass nearly in the manner proposed. Meanwhile, however the popularity out of doors being all on the side of the President the Assembly have discovered the necessity of caution; and consequently their threats are gradually becoming tame and ineffectual. They intend to retain their places.

It will not excite surprise in the present condition of France that this change of Ministry is wholly unaccompanied by a single statement or injury as to the general principles with the new Government, as contrasted with their predecessors, intend to adopt for their rule of conduct.

Chas. Dickens has published a new edition of his "American Notes," in a preface to which he says he is still of the same opinion in regard to his view of life in the United States, and independently asserts that he has borne the ill opinion of their citizens eight years, and can do so eight more, and longer if necessary. Like Mawworm, he loves to be miserable.

A Woman's Will.—It has been stated, with some truth, that the genius of woman lies in writing letters. Here is a queenly specimen in evidence. It seems that the Bishop of Ely had promised Queen Elizabeth to exchange some part of the land belonging to his See for an equivalent, but hesitating about it, she wrote him this letter:

PROUD PRIMATE: I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement, but I would have you know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God! I will immediately unhook you.

Yours, as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.

An old Almanack, among other domestic recipes has one to convert a "calm into a hurricane," which is as follows: "Help a good looking chambermaid cord a bird, and let your wife catch you at it."

The advertisement for a house for Jenny Lind on her return to New York has been answered by over four hundred applications. The applicants calculate on her well known liberality in regard to terms.

It is computed that 5000 persons perished the past season on the overland route to California.

A London paper says that the Pope is about to establish an order of married preachers, so as to employ married English converts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented.

The chair presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Gurley, asking public documents for Liberia.

Mr. Spruance submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report upon repairing the harbor of New Castle, Delaware. Adopted.

Mr. Mason moved, and the committee on naval affairs were discharged from from the consideration of the subject of changing the contract for a dry dock at California.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill for the establishment of a mint in California.

The bill granting land for a railroad in Missouri was ordered to be engrossed.

The consideration of the postage bill has been fixed for Monday next.

HOUSE.—After organizing the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on bills relating to the territories.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6th.

The extensive foundry of Messrs Knapp & Co. took fire last evening, and notwithstanding every exertion was used, the establishment was entirely destroyed. The loss is \$20,000, part of which is insured.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1851.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Foster, arrived to-day, with advices from Mexico to the 16th ult.

The country, since the oppression of the Revolution Guineato and the rebellion in Ojaco, was quiet. Four of the leaders in the former outbreak had been executed.

Gen. Arista, the newly elected President of the Republic, was inaugurated a few days previously.

Mr. Letcher, our Minister, has returned, and came passenger in the Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

Gov. Quitman has arrived here in charge of U. S. marshal Fielding Davis, who arrested him upon the warrant issued by Judge Gholson. A proclamation and protest against his arrest is expected soon.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3, 1851.

The banking house of Messrs Mathews & Parley was entered last evening.

We are indebted to R. B. Kinsley, Esq. for a Telegraphic Despatch, received last evening informing us that up to a late hour the Massachusetts House of Representatives had not elected a Senator.

WASHINGTON BALL.

Those who wish to attend the Military and Civil Ball, on the 24th of February, are requested to subscribe immediately, and hand the names of the Ladies who they wish to attend, to A. French, No. 132 Thomas Street.

Tickets for Sale at the same place.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 6.

At market 650 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 27 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 125 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6 25; first quality \$5 75; second \$5 50; third \$4 40. Working Oxen—Sales at \$25, 30 and 110. Cows and Calves—Sales at \$18, 26, 28, 31 and 35. Sheep and Lambs—\$2, 2 50 and 3. A few extra brought \$1 each. Swine—4 1/2 and 5 1/4; retail 5 1/2 and 6 c.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Deschert, Licent. Richard H. Rush, 2d Regt. U. S. Artillery, and Sarah Ann, daughter of the late George Right, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

At Baltimore, on the 24 inst., in the 22d year of her age, Miss Fanny Watson, eldest daughter of William C. and A. S. Robinson, and granddaughter of the late Josiah C. Shaw, Esq., of this town.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Brig Joseph, Ketter, Prov. Havana, Scht. Wm. Wright, Rogers, F. River, Norfolk; Jarrus Lynn, Batavia, Prov. New Haven; Charles, Griffin, do, Balt.; Mary H. Cate, Worcester, Eastport, Alexandria; Cohasset, Chase, N. Bedford, Norfolk.

Schooner Mary A. Smith, Danvers, Providence, N. Haven; Isaac H. Borden, Dunning, F. River, N. York; Thos. B. Hawkins, Jones, Prov. do; Gazella, Ferguson, Bristol, N. Y.

MEMORANDA.

At Tarragona, Feb. 6, Brig Hudson, Swain, from Buckport, for this port; and schr Red Bird, Small, from Eastport, for N. York.

FIGURED WORSTED DAMASKS. Various Colours of Worsted Damask, 2 1/2 wide, a cheap and durable article for Window Curtains, for covering Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, &c., at 30 cents per yard; for Sale by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

THE NEWPORT BRASS BAND

